

Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

Schell, P.T., J.S. Parmelee, Jr., and R. Powell. 1993. *Ameiva chrysoloma*.

Ameiva chrysoloma Cope

Ameiva pleii Duméril and Bibron, 1839:114 (part).

Ameiva pleii: Reinhardt and Lütken, 1862:239 (part).

Ameiva chrysoloma Cope, 1868:127. Type-locality, "Gonave Island, on the western side of the Island of Hayti" (see Remarks). Syntypes, National Museum of Natural History (USNM) 12140, 12142, adult males collected by T. Younglove (A.E. Younglove, according to Wetmore and Swales, 1931), date of collection unknown (not examined by authors).

Ameiva vittipunctata Cope, 1871:220. Type-locality, "near the city of San Domingo," (Distrito Nacional, República Dominicana) (the catalogue entry reads "eastern St. Domingo"), restricted to "within 25 miles of Port-au-Prince" by Cochran (1941), but see Remarks. Holotype, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia (ANSP) 9132, a subadult male donated by W.M. Gabb, date of collection unknown (examined by JSP and RP).

Cnemidophorus affinis Fischer, 1883:1. Type-locality, "Hayti." Holotype, formerly Zoologische Museum Hamburg (HZM) 760a (Fischer cited Naturhistorischen Museums Hamburg No. 790), an adult, sex, collector, and date of collection unknown. The specimen has been destroyed.

Ameiva regularis Fischer, 1888:24. Type-locality, "Sanssouci (Hayti)." Syntypes, formerly in the Zoologische Museum Hamburg (HZM), since destroyed, subadults, sex unknown, collected by H. Rolle in 1887.

Ameiva chrysoloma: MacLean, 1974:182. *Lapsus*.

Ameiva chrysoloma: Telford, 1975:384. *Lapsus*.

• **Content.** Sixteen subspecies are recognized: *chrysoloma*, *abbotti*, *alacris*, *boekeri*, *defensor*, *evulsa*, *ficta*, *jacta*, *parvioris*, *procax*, *quadrijugis*, *regularis*, *richardthomasi*, *secessa*, *umbratilis*, and *woodi*, but see Remarks.

• **Definition.** *Ameiva chrysoloma* is the largest of four Hispaniolan teiids (males to 160 mm, females to 131 mm SVL) (Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966). The dorsal caudal scales are keeled and straight, the ventrals are in 33–41 longitudinal rows and 10–12 transverse rows, the subdigital scales number 66–101 (4th toe), and femoral pores number from 24–52. The 15th caudal verticil includes 30–52 scales.

The ground color varies from pale brown, tan, or grayish tan to greenish or blackish to a rather uniform covering of brightly colored (blue, orange or yellow) spots on a dark background. Dark vermiculations and vertical lateral bars are often present. Dorsal patterns vary from a series of yellow or buffy longitudinal lines (straight or wavy) which may be modified into dashes, dots, or fused with one another



Figure. Subadult male *Ameiva chrysoloma regularis* (Bobby Witcher Memorial Collection, BWMC 04827) from Cayo Muertos, Provincia de Monte Cristi, República Dominicana.

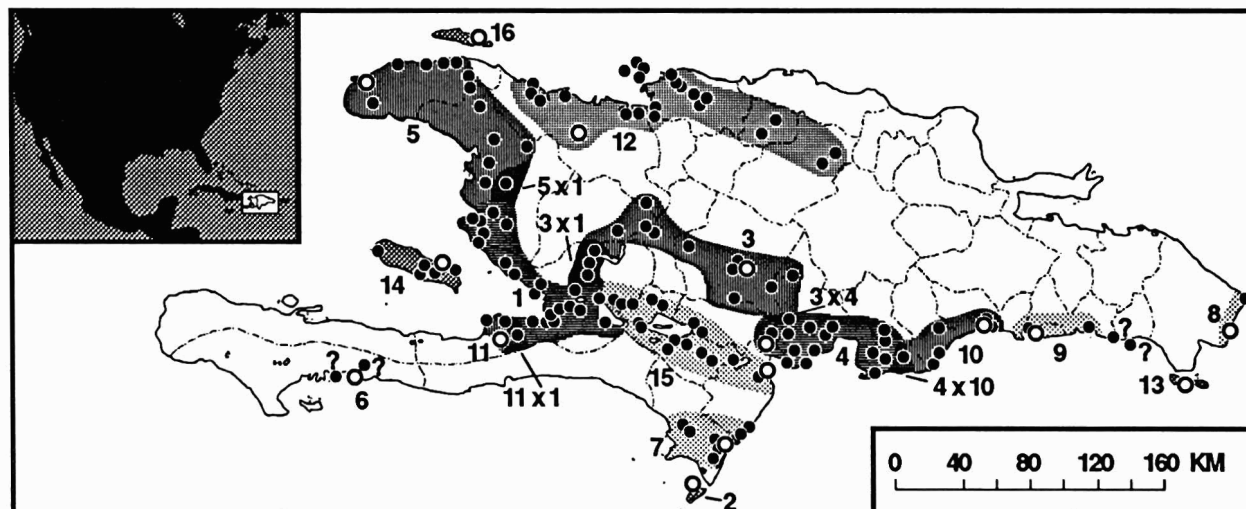
to form a median dorsal longitudinal band. Some individuals (by subspecies) may be completely unicolor dorsally without any striking pattern elements. Ventral coloration is white to pale pink to brick-red or orange (by subspecies). A broad black gular band is present or not (by subspecies); when present, dark pigmentation frequently extends onto the chest and undersides of the arms.

The hemipenis extends to the 7th–9th caudal verticil. The sulcate surface is naked with the sulcus bifurcating apically, the branches ending in two poorly defined scalloped apical discs. The non-sulcate surface is entirely flounced, flounces extending to the margins of the sulcate surface. A smooth triangular area on the non-sulcate side divides the flounces for about one-third the length of the organ into two fields of flounces which correspond to the apical discs (Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966).

• **Diagnosis.** *Ameiva chrysoloma* can be distinguished from its Hispaniolan congeners by having keeled (vs. smooth) caudal scales (*A. lineolata*), dorsal caudal scales in straight (vs. oblique) rows (*A. taeniura*), and lacking the following combination of characters (*A. leberti*): patternless rusty-brown dorsum, gular band, and lateral field lacking (Henderson and Schwartz, 1984; Henderson et al., 1984).

• **Descriptions.** In addition to the original and other citations in the synonymies, descriptions are provided by Barbour and Noble (1915), Mertens (1939a,b, 1950), Cochran (1941), and Schwartz and Henderson (1991).

• **Illustrations.** Line drawings of dorsal and lateral views of the head appear in Fischer (1883) (as *Cnemidophorus affinis*); dorsal and ventral views of the head, and of the vent and forearm in Bocourt



Map. Range of *Ameiva chrysoloma* (modified from Schwartz and Henderson, 1991). Large open circles mark type-localities, solid symbols mark other records. Question marks indicate specimens of uncertain subspecific identity.

(1874); and of the throat, head, and forelimb of the subspecies *chrysolaema*, *abbotti*, and *woodi* in Cochran (1941); the latter also provided a black and white plate of dorsal patterns of *chrysolaema* and *affinis*. Line drawings of mating behavior, femoral organ hypertrophy, and medial and lateral views of the hemipenis are in Noble and Bradley (1933). Sketches of the dorsal patterns of the subspecies *chrysolaema*, *abbotti*, *alacris*, *boekeri*, *defensor*, *ficta*, *jacta*, *parvioris*, *procax*, *regularis*, *richardthomasi*, *secessa*, *umbratilis*, and *woodi* were provided by Schwartz and Klinikowski (1966). Klingel (1929) and Pope (1978) included black and white photographs of nests. Black and white photographs of *A. chrysolaema* were provided by Klingel (1929), Mertens (1938, 1939b of *A. c. boekeri*; 1939a of *A. c. abbotti*), Nietzke (1980), and Burns et al. (1992; of *A. c. regularis*). Mertens (1939a) also provided black and white photographs of fore and hindfeet of *A. c. chrysolaema*. Light and electron micrographs of microvillous cells are in Hamilton (1965). Gorman (1970) illustrated the karyotype.

• **Distribution.** The center of distribution of this Hispaniolan endemic is in the Cul de sac Plaine-Valle de Neiba, from which it extends westward to the vicinity of Léogâne on the Tiburon Peninsula, eastward as far as San Pedro de Macoris, and northwest into the Valle de San Juan to the Dominican-Haitian border. A second major center lies in the northwestern portion of Haiti and extends eastward into the Valle de Cibao in the República Dominicana. The range was illustrated in Schwartz and Klinikowski (1966), Schwartz (1967), and Schwartz and Henderson (1991).

• **Fossil Record.** Etheridge (1965) reported *A. chrysolaema* from late Pleistocene cave deposits found in the Cerro de San Francisco.

• **Pertinent Literature.** Cochran (1941) summarized the pertinent literature, described a number of specimens, discussed the status of older names placed in synonymy, and provided a key to the species. Mertens (1950) discussed taxonomy and distribution of Hispaniolan *Ameiva*. Schwartz and Klinikowski (1966) provided a taxonomic survey of the species throughout its range. Baskin and Williams (1966) mentioned the relationships between *A. chrysolaema* and Lesser Antillean *Ameiva*. Schwartz (1971, 1980) characterized this species as originating on the North Island, from which it invaded South and Gonâve islands. Presch (1974) examined *A. chrysolaema* in his survey of evolutionary relationships among macroteiid. Pope (1978) addressed the diversity of species, including *A. chrysolaema*, from México through South America (including the West Indies).

Klingel (1929) described the burrows of *A. chrysolaema* and made observations concerning feeding habits. Wetmore and Swales (1931) identified *Ameiva* sp. in the contents of a barn owl pellet. Noble and Bradley (1933) described courtship and mating behavior. Hamilton (1965) described microvillous cells from the membranous labyrinth. Gorman (1970, 1973) described the karyotype ($2n = 50, 6sl + 20l + 24m$). MacLean (1974) examined skeletal materials in his study of the functional morphology and locomotor mechanisms of teiids. Telford (1975) examined one specimen in search of *Plasmodium*, but failed to find any. Smith et al. (1993) reported pharyngeal myiasis by dipteran larvae. Regal (1978, 1983) addressed foraging strategy. Henderson (1984) and Henderson et al. (1987) noted predation by *Hypsirhynchus ferox* and *Uromacer* spp., respectively. SEA/DVS (1990) provided an index to habitats in the Dominican Republic. Burns et al. (1992) described distribution in the Siete Hermanos and stomach contents. Schell et al. (1993) described aspects of natural history.

The species is included in additional reports, checklists, and guides by Boulenger (1885, 1890), Müller (1892), Meerwarth (1901), Barbour (1914, 1930, 1935, 1937), Schmidt (1921), Cochran (1924, 1928), Böker (1939), Mertens (1940), Grant (1956), Schwartz and Thomas (1975), Schwartz et al. (1978), Schwartz and Henderson (1985, 1988), and SEA/DVS (1992).

• **Remarks.** Cope's (1868) type-locality was based on catalogue entries for USNM 12140 and 12142 reading "Gonaves I." However, based on correspondence from Younglove, Cochran annotated the catalogue (R.I. Crombie, in litt. 19.VI.92), indicating that these specimens (part of a series, USNM 12139-48) were taken from "within 25 mi of Port-au-Prince" and collected "Jan-June 1866" (see also the account of Younglove's travels in Wetmore and Swales, 1931:22-23).

The comments by Cochran (1941) on the type-specimen of *A. vittipunctata* in ANSP, supposedly bearing the number 12140, are apocryphal. She equated the type materials of *chrysolaema* (USNM) and *vittipunctata*, implicitly restricting the type-locality to "within 25 miles of Port-au-Prince;" an action followed by Schwartz and Klinikowski (1966). The original entry for USNM 12140, however, indicates it was a single specimen, eliminating the possibility that a duplicate, lot-catalogued specimen would be at ANSP. Further, ANSP 9132 was supposedly collected by Gabb from the city of Santo Domingo (Cope, 1868; Malnate, 1971). We examined this specimen and found that its characteristics fall within the parameters of those described for *A. chrysolaema procax* by Schwartz and Klinikowski (1966). Also, Gabb worked primarily on the Dominican side of Hispaniola (R.I. Crombie, in litt. 11.VIII.92) and "almost certainly was never in the range of nominate *chrysolaema*", adding credence to the original data, although his "San Domingo" may be a general locality rather than a specific reference to the city (Wetmore and Swales, 1931). In summary, we believe that *vittipunctata* should be removed from the synonymy of the nominate subspecies and treated as a senior (and available) synonym of *procax*.

Powell (In press) included *Ameiva chrysolaema abbotti*, *A. c. euulsa*, *A. c. ficta*, *A. c. jacta*, *A. c. richardthomasi*, *A. c. secessa*, and *A. c. woodi* in a list of diagnosable and allopatric Hispaniolan taxa that may represent species misrepresented as subspecies.

• **Etymology.** The name *chrysolaema* is from the Latin *chryso-* (golden) and *laema* (cloak), an allusion to the golden ground color; *abbotti* is a patronym honoring the naturalist W.L. Abbott; *alacris* (lively) is from the Latin, presumably in reference to the active nature of the subspecies; *boekeri* is a patronym honoring H. Böker, who collected the holotype; *defensor* (defender) is from the Latin, in allusion to the English fort at Môle St. Nicholas; *euulsa*, from the Latin *euulsi* (pull away), refers to this taxon's remote and insular occurrence; *ficta* (invented, devised) is from the Latin, in allusion to resemblances with *abbotti*; *jacta* (thrown) is from the Latin, in allusion to the remote distribution of this subspecies; *parvioris* is from the Latin *parvum* (small) and *oris* (mouth), a translation of Boca Chica, the type-locality; *procax* (bold) is from the Latin, possibly in reference to this taxon's aggressive nature; *quadrijugis* is from the Latin *quadri-* (four) and *jugo* (yoke), presumably in reference to the four prominent dorsallines characteristic of this subspecies; *regularis* is apparently from the Latin *regula* (regular), but Fischer (1888) provided no explanation for the name; *richardthomasi* is a patronym honoring Richard Thomas, collector of the holotype; *secessa* is from the Latin *secessus* (distant, removed), because the type-locality on Île de la Gonâve, Haiti, is separated from the Hispaniolan main island; *umbratilis* (remaining in the shade) is from the Latin, as these lizards presumably spend most of their time in the shade; and *woodi* is a patronym honoring Corey F. Wood, longtime consular agent at Cap-Haïtien.

• **Acknowledgment.** We wish to thank Ronald I. Crombie, who brought to our attention the chaotic situation regarding the type of *vittipunctata*, and without whose assistance in finding obscure references this account could not have been completed.

1. *Ameiva chrysolaema chrysolaema* Cope

Ameiva chrysolaema Cope, 1868:127. See species synonymy.
Cnemidophorus affinis Fischer, 1883:1. See species synonymy.
Ameiva chrysolaema chrysolaema: Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966: 433. First use of trinomial.

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combination of very large size (males to 160 mm, females to 130 mm SVL) and ($N = 106$) ventrals modally in 12 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 76-101 ($\bar{X} = 86.7$), femoral pores from 33-50 ($\bar{X} = 43.7$), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 37-51 ($\bar{X} = 44.4$). The dorsal pattern consists of approximately six longitudinal yellow lines and/or yellow dots arranged in series, and a black gular band which may involve the chest and undersides of the arms.

2. *Ameiva chrysolaema abbotti* Noble

Ameiva abbotti Noble, 1923:1. Type-locality, "Beata Island, Dominican Republic." Holotype, American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) 24327, an adult male collected by G.K. Noble on 3 October 1922 (not examined by authors).

Ameiva chrysolaema abbotti: Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966:465.
First use of combination.

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combination of small size (males to 117 mm, females to 108 mm SVL) and (N = 32) ventrals modally in 12 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 84-97 (\bar{x} = 89.6), femoral pores from 35-52 (\bar{x} = 43.8), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 36-47 (\bar{x} = 40.4). The dorsum is black with a pattern of isolated orange or yellowish spots becoming blue anteriorly, well-defined lateral fields are absent, sides are spotted with sky-blue, venter is deep brick red to orange posteriorly, and a black gular band which expands to cover the chest and underside of the arms is present.

3. *Ameiva chrysolaema alacris* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ameiva chrysolaema alacris Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966:444.
Type-locality, "from 10 km SE San Juan, San Juan Province, República Dominicana." Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) 77232 (original number ASFS V283), an adult male collected by A. Schwartz and R. Thomas on 9 August 1963 (not examined by authors).

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by moderate size (males to 126 mm, females to 109 mm SVL) and (N = 48) ventrals modally in 10 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 77-94 (\bar{x} = 84.8), femoral pores from 30-39 (\bar{x} = 33.8), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 39-49 (\bar{x} = 44.0). The dorsal pattern consists of 5-7 bold longitudinal lines (the latter almost forming a strong upper border to the prominent black lateral fields with their enclosed bright yellow dots), longitudinal lines never broken into dots as in *chrysolaema* and always conspicuous and discrete, and a black gular band which rarely involves also the chest and undersides of the arms.

4. *Ameiva chrysolaema boekeri* Mertens

Ameiva chrysolaema boekeri Mertens, 1938:338. Type-locality, "Südlich von Fondo Negro, Gebiet des unteren Río Yaque del Sur, Südwest-Santo Domingo" (south of Fondo Negro, lower Río Yaque del Sur, [Barahona Province,] República Dominicana). Holotype, Natur-Museum Senckenberg, Frankfurt am Main (SMF) 25033 (original number 152), an adult male collected by H. Böker on 7 October 1937 (not examined by authors).

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combination of moderate size (males to 126 mm, females to 111 mm SVL) and (N = 86) ventrals modally in 10 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 73-98 (\bar{x} = 84.6), femoral pores from 31-41 (\bar{x} = 36.5), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 37-48 (\bar{x} = 42.7). Dorsal pattern can be either black, yellowish brown, grayish brown, grayish tan, to olive, and without pattern and often without any indication of lateral fields, or colored as above, but with faint pale marbling or longitudinal lines, a fairly prominent black to dark gray lateral field, and a black gular band which may involve the chest and underside of the arms.

5. *Ameiva chrysolaema defensor* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ameiva chrysolaema defensor Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966:470.
Type-locality, "from Môle St. Nicholas, Dépt. du Nord Ouest, Haiti." Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) 63379; an adult male collected by A.S. Rand and J.D. Lazell, Jr. between 24-29 July 1960 (not examined by authors).

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combination of moderate size (males to 126 mm, females to 106 mm SVL) and (N = 24) ventrals modally in 10 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 77-90 (\bar{x} = 82.4), femoral pores from 30-41 (\bar{x} = 37.2), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 34-41 (\bar{x} = 38.0). The dorsal pattern consists of 6-7 longitudinal lines on a tan to brown background, dull brown lateral fields, not especially contrasting with the dorsal ground color and often with the included light spots in the lateral fields much reduced or completely absent, a checkerboard tail pattern, and no indication of a black gular band, black on the anterior ventrals, or extension of black pigment onto the underside of the arms.

6. *Ameiva chrysolaema evulsa* Schwartz

Ameiva chrysolaema evulsa Schwartz, 1973:101. Type-locality, "from Grosse Caye, Département du Sud, Haiti." Holotype, National Museum of Natural History (USNM) 189236 (original number ASFS V25691), an adult male collected by R. Thomas and native collectors on 13 July 1971 (not examined by authors).

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combination of large size (males to 148 mm, females to 131 mm SVL) and (N = 79) ventrals modally in 12 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 88-102 (\bar{x} = 92.9), femoral pores from 37-45 (\bar{x} = 41.1), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 40-49 (\bar{x} = 44.8). The dorsal pattern consists of a series of 4-5 weak buff to greenish yellow lines or series of lineate fragments on a brown base; lateral fields slightly darker brown, if present, but usually obscure or absent; no black gular band; venter nearly white with a pale pink wash.

7. *Ameiva chrysolaema ficta* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ameiva chrysolaema ficta Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966:461.
Type-locality, "from 13.1 mi. (20.8 km) SW Enriquillo, Pedernales Province, República Dominicana." Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) 77237 (original number ASFS X9401), an adult male collected by A. Schwartz and R. Thomas on 22 July 1963 (not examined by authors).

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combination of moderate size (males to 121 mm, females to 113 mm SVL) and (N = 41) ventrals modally in 10 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 75-92 (\bar{x} = 81.9), femoral pores from 33-47 (\bar{x} = 40.9), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 36-46 (\bar{x} = 38.8). The dorsum is tan to brown, spotted with pale blue, the lateral fields are obsolescent and often replaced by vertical blackish bars or vermiculations, and the belly is rust colored. The tail is prominently checkerboarded, and a black gular band often extends onto the chest and underside of the arms.

8. *Ameiva chrysolaema jacta* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ameiva chrysolaema jacta Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966:454.
Type-locality, "from Juanillo, La Romana [now in La Altagracia] Province, República Dominicana." Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) 75267, an adult male collected by C.E. Ray and R.R. Allen on 29 March 1963 (not examined by authors).

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combination of large size (males to 134 mm SVL, females unknown) and (N = 3) ventrals modally in 12 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 77-82 (\bar{x} = 79.7), femoral pores from 39-43 (\bar{x} = 41.3), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 35-36 (\bar{x} = 35.7). Dorsal pattern consists of vertical dark brown to black lateral markings on a grayish tan background (in preservative), the pattern extending in a diluted fashion onto the neck, a bold, checkerboard-patterned tail, and a black gular band which extends onto the chest and underside of the arms.

9. *Ameiva chrysolaema parvoris* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ameiva chrysolaema parvoris Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966:450.
Type-locality, "from 0.9 mi. (1.4 km) E Boca Chica, Distrito Nacional, República Dominicana." Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) 77234 (original number ASFS V649), an adult male collected by R.F. Klinikowski, D.C. Leber, and R. Thomas on 23 August 1963 (not examined by authors).

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combination of large size (males to 137 mm, females to 113 mm SVL) and (N = 42) ventrals modally in 12 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 76-92 (\bar{x} = 83.2), femoral pores from 24-45 (\bar{x} = 38.2), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 38-46 (\bar{x} = 42.7). The dorsal pattern consists of a tan to blackish brown ground color with dull yellow

spots which may be either discrete or confluent, giving a reticulate appearance, lateral fields present and black, or broken to give a striped effect, and a black gular band which may be expanded to involve the chest and undersides of the arms.

10. *Ametiva cbrysolaema procax* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ametiva vittipunctata Cope, 1871:220. See species synonymy. Also see Remarks.

Ametiva cbrysolaema procax Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966:448. Type-locality, "from Santo Domingo, 2.2 km SW of the Río Ozama, Distrito Nacional, República Dominicana." Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) 77233 (original number ASFS X7714), an adult male collected by R.F. Klinikowski, D.C. Leber, and R. Thomas on 14 June 1963 (not examined by authors).

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combination of large size (males to 141 mm, females to 116 mm SVL) and ($N = 51$) ventrals modally in 10 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 76-98 ($\bar{X} = 84.8$), femoral pores from 30-43 ($\bar{X} = 36.1$), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 39-48 ($\bar{X} = 42.8$). The dorsal pattern consists of a series of 6-7 longitudinal yellow lines in a reddish brown field, the lines usually wavy or broken into a series of longitudinal dashes, and a black gular band which may be expanded to involve the entire ventral surface, including the undersides of the arms.

11. *Ametiva cbrysolaema quadrtjugis* Schwartz

Ametiva cbrysolaema quadrtjugis Schwartz, 1968:24. Type-locality, "4 miles (6.4 km) SE Léogâne, Dépt. de l'Ouest, Haiti." Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) 92046 (original number ASFS V8470), an adult male collected by E. Cyphale and R. Thomas on 3 March 1966 (not examined by authors).

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combination of very large size (males to 156 mm, females to 127 mm SVL) and ($N = 15$) ventrals modally in 12 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 89-97 ($\bar{X} = 93.1$), femoral pores from 37-43 ($\bar{X} = 40.2$), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 39-47 ($\bar{X} = 43.4$). The dorsal pattern consists of a paramedian pair of yellow to yellow-green longitudinal stripes or lines and an additional line on each side bordering the lateral fields (yielding four prominent dorsal lines) on a drab brown ground, lateral fields darker brown with one (usually) or two longitudinal series of very small and inconspicuous yellowish dots, throat white, and without a black gular band.

12. *Ametiva cbrysolaema regularis* Fischer

Ametiva regularis Fischer, 1888:24. See species synonymy.
Ametiva cbrysolaema regularis: Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966:476. First use of trinomial.

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combination of large size (males to 132 mm, females to 128 mm SVL) and ($N = 140$) ventrals modally in 12 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 67-88 ($\bar{X} = 77.8$), femoral pores from 32-44 ($\bar{X} = 37.6$), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 30-52 ($\bar{X} = 43.1$). The dorsal pattern consists of a series of 5-7 pale yellow lines on a tan to brown ground color, occasionally with a clear tan middorsal zone, neck greenish and dorsal ground color often suffused with black, lateral fields black with a row of yellow dots, and a black gular band present or absent, when present seldom invading the chest or extending onto the undersides of the arms.

13. *Ametiva cbrysolaema richardtbomasi* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ametiva cbrysolaema richardtbomasi Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966:455. Type-locality, "from the environs of Mano Juan, Isla Saona, República Dominicana." Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) 77235 (original number ASFS V3018), an adult male collected by R. Thomas on 19 July 1964 (not examined by authors).

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combina-

tion of large size (males to 137 mm, females to 124 mm SVL) and ($N = 22$) ventrals modally in 10 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 80-92 ($\bar{X} = 87.8$), femoral pores from 39-47 ($\bar{X} = 42.6$), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 36-41 ($\bar{X} = 38.6$). The dorsal pattern is either gray-green with only an indistinct mottling of gray-brown in the area of the lateral fields, or gray-green with heavy black mottling, no lateral fields, and vertical bars on the sides, the dorsal mottling not extending onto the shoulders and neck and without a black gular band.

14. *Ametiva cbrysolaema secessa* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ametiva cbrysolaema secessa Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966:467. Type-locality, "from Etroits, Île de la Gonâve, Haiti." Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) 77238 (original number ASFS X2447), an adult male collected by E. Cyphale on 17 July 1962 (not examined by authors).

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combination of large size (males to 134 mm, females to 111 mm SVL) and ($N = 50$) ventrals modally in 12 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 80-99 ($\bar{X} = 91.0$), femoral pores from 36-46 ($\bar{X} = 41.5$), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 36-44 ($\bar{X} = 40.1$). The dorsal ground color is reddish brown with 6-7 dull buffy longitudinal lines, grayish brown (rather than black) lateral fields with isolated buffy dots, and usually without a black gular band or very restricted if present, seldom involving the anterior ventrals, occasionally extending onto the undersides of the arms.

15. *Ametiva cbrysolaema umbratilis* Schwartz and Klinikowski

Ametiva cbrysolaema umbratilis Schwartz and Klinikowski, 1966:437. Type-locality, "from Barahona, Barahona Province, República Dominicana." Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) 77231 (original number ASFS X9721), a subadult female collected by native collectors on 25 July 1963 (not examined by authors).

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combination of moderate size (males to 130 mm, females to 112 mm SVL) and ($N = 61$) ventrals modally in 10 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 73-100 ($\bar{X} = 83.0$), femoral pores from 28-42 ($\bar{X} = 35.6$), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 38-48 ($\bar{X} = 42.7$). The dorsal pattern consists of a dull grayish brown to greenish black dorsal ground color with 8-10 longitudinal lines composed of small and numerous dull yellowish to tan dots, and a black gular band which in adult males may involve the chest and undersides of the arms.

16. *Ametiva cbrysolaema woodi* Cochran

Ametiva cbrysolaema woodi Cochran, 1934:181. Type-locality, "Isle Tortue, Haiti." Holotype, Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ) 37583, an adult male collected by the Utowana Expedition on 3 April 1934 (not examined by authors).

• **Diagnosis.** This subspecies is characterized by a combination of moderate size (males to 141 mm, females to 126 mm SVL) and ($N = 39$) ventrals modally in 10 transverse rows, 4th toe subdigital scales number 66-93 ($\bar{X} = 80.5$), femoral pores from 36-46 ($\bar{X} = 41.3$), and scales in the 15th tail verticil 34-43 ($\bar{X} = 38.8$). The dorsum is very dark brown with 3-5 dull yellowish to buffy stripes or a median dorsal buffy longitudinal band. The stripes may be variously joined and modified to yield complex dorsal patterns. The sides have vertical markings, and no black gular band or extensions thereof are present.

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